

The Semi-Weekly Louisiana.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1871.

NUMBER 78.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLOR-ED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, OLEANS.
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO.
GEO. V. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, ---Editor.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.
ONE YEAR \$5.00
SIX MONTHS 3.00
THREE MONTHS 1.50
SINGLE COPY 5.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malice and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her inimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformed with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 Royal street.

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

LITTLE AT FIRST, BUT GREAT AT LAST.

A traveler through a dusty road,
Strew'd scorns on the lea,
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love song'd its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early vows.
And Age was pleased, in heat of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs.
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs;
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place--
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern:
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He waded it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the dead he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again--and lo ! the well,
By summer never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
"Twas old, and yet was new--
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true:
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo ! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon my,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small--its issue great,
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far down,
And cheers the valley still !

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstuffed, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown--
A transitory breadth--
It raised a brother from the dust;
It saved a soul from death!
Oh gem ! oh found ! oh word of love !
Oh thought at random cast !
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty of the last !

Women as Political Reporters.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

It might happen that women should here and there be found who would not feel it derogatory to themselves or their profession to use their pens for the gratification of personal malice, personal revenge, or public curiosity, and yet that the general influence of this irruption of women upon the political press be elevating. Here and there a "sister" may go to greater lengths than any "brother" without affecting the fact that in general sisters are more moderate, impartial, clear-sighted, comprehensive, and dispassionate than brothers.

As the pens of correspondents have fallen into the hands of women there has been manifested a disposition to correct the tendency of correspondence toward deterioration into gossip? In spite of the indiscreet and unwomanly revelations made by some female writers, do we find the general result to be an increasing respect for individuality, a gradual disuse of personal courtesy, to the divinity that doth hedge a man and a woman by virtue of their manhood and womanhood, and which is not forfeited by any amount of public service? Do we see an intelligent recognition and observance of the forms of society, which, though sometimes apparently arbitrary and sometimes really irksome, do yet constitute the best available and the certainly indispensable protection of the individual against society, the reign of constitutional law as against anarchy, without which life becomes intolerable and fruitless? When we hear that a woman is attached to the staff of reporters, do we feel that now we shall creep out from under the dinner-table, disentangle our feet from court-trains, take it for granted that everybody wears his best clothes in company, and enter the circle of real interests, of close scrutiny, and careful comparisons, and kind judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

Even if she have a thorough understanding of parliamentary law, and if she be so constant and enthusiastic in her attendance upon legislative assemblies as to understand all the windings and turnings of bills and all the meanings of motions, she still labors under serious disadvantages. Unless she can forget she is a woman, and make every one else forget it, too, and mingle as a man among men, it seems impossible that she should compete successfully with men. Women write eloquently and well upon patriotism, statesmanship, and the higher life, in the abstract; but when they come to definite measures, and make application of their principles, they are just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as are men, and just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as in the right one!

There are women who write better letters than men could do under the same circumstances; but the circumstances are an insuperable fact. No law hinders. Custom has nothing to do with it. It is simply that the writer is a woman and a lady, and cannot bring herself to do what men do instinctively in the line of the same profession. And, if she did it, it would not be the same thing.

Scenic politics, then, is chiefly what is left to her of real politics; if, indeed, that be real politics.

and comprehensiveness a greater chance of being recognized; that personal liking and disliking will be laid aside, and motives and methods judged abstractly; that trap will lose power, and quiet ability come to the front; that business shall be understood, and progress signified; and work not to be mistaken for idling, nor an itching for notoriety be mistaken for spirited patriotism?

It must be admitted that women will find it no easy task to oust the best class of male correspondents. It will not be denied that there are among the latter men of eminent ability and integrity, who can see and report with equal clearness; who understand that the part of a correspondent is not to nurse prejudice, nor indulge predilection, nor confirm opinion, nor even to enforce doctrine, but, as far as possible, to put his reader in possession of the situation; who are able to comprehend it because they are the peers of those who make it; men whose views are wont to be correct, whose judgment is based on their views, and, therefore, likely to be sound, and whose opinions and co-operation are, therefore, apt to be sought in shaping action; men who do not boast of their power or prowess, who apparently do not think of it, who are simple, direct, and unconscious in their business, and whose influence, springing from qualities, rather than position, is as wholesome as it is widespread.

Am I wrong in believing that this class is not perceptibly increased by reinforcements from the ranks of women? I do not deny that among female correspondents there are women of spotless character and brilliant parts; but, as things are, is it possible that they should equal men in the possession of political influence and of political intelligence? The man is in constant contact with men and face to face with events. If he is at the Capital, he goes everywhere--to committee rooms, to the departments, to the newspaper offices--at all hours; wherever measures are under discussion, there is he, to judge for himself. He becomes as familiar with the working of the machinery as the machinist, and he follows the course of legislation with entire understanding. A woman takes observations from the galleries, where, with close attention, she can perhaps make out the words of one speaker in ten in the one house, and in the other vainly wishes she could hear ten speakers in one. That is a fragment of such part of legislation as appears on the surface she sees; but of that large part which goes out of sight she necessarily learns only by hearsay or from the male reporter. Nor is it easy to see how it can well be otherwise.

Even if she have a thorough understanding of parliamentary law, and if she be so constant and enthusiastic in her attendance upon legislative assemblies as to understand all the windings and turnings of bills and all the meanings of motions, she still labors under serious disadvantages. Unless she can forget she is a woman, and make every one else forget it, too, and mingle as a man among men, it seems impossible that she should compete successfully with men. Women write eloquently and well upon patriotism, statesmanship, and the higher life, in the abstract; but when they come to definite measures, and make application of their principles, they are just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as are men, and just as likely to blame and praise in the wrong place as in the right one!

Texas Beef in Philadelphia.

The New National Era of Sept. 7, says:

A cargo of fresh Texas beef, packed in ice, and cooled by a fan driving a current of air over the ice in the ship's hold, and thence over the beef, has recently arrived in Philadelphia, and created a great deal of excitement among the butchers, by being sold at less than half the price of the beef in the city markets. The captain of the lucky ship hired butchers, and converted his forecastle into a meat market stall, where he sold fresh steaks at ten cents a pound. The meat cost him in Texas, about three cents a pound, counting the expense of the ice. The meat was found to be as fresh and sweet as when first shipped, and a semi-weekly line of

vessels, similarly loaded, is talked of. If this enterprise succeeds, it will completely revolutionize the most trade of the Atlantic coast cities, and have a marked effect upon the Western trade in cattle and beef, as cattle in Texas are worth only from three to five dollars a head, and dressed beef, in fair condition, can be furnished at less than three dollars per hundred weight, delivered on shipboard in Galveston harbor. Mutton can also be delivered in the same way, at the same port, for an almost merely nominal price. Refrigerator ships, if they succeed, may even bring beef from South America. The effect of this upon some of our Northwestern industries can be conceived.

Certainly it is that part of politics which least needs cherishing. It is politics just dipping into personality--personality the least offensive, it is true, but politics the least improving, either to politician or constituent. Congress is public property; and I suppose we have a perfect right to gaze at its members from the galleries, and photograph their Sphinx-like faces, their hangnails, their beetling brows, their opal eyes, and their majestic noses, for circulation in the rural districts. To be sure, I never saw a congressman who looked any more like a Sphinx than he did like a lynx, or any other sort of cat or wild beast whatever; though, for that matter, I never saw a Sphinx, and am, therefore, no judge of sphinxian physiognomy. But has this kind of criticism a tendency to make or to keep public men upright? So far as it has any influence at all, is it not to call of attention from careful, conscientious, impartial work, and to make a man rather aspire to present a good appearance on the public stage? Already that tendency is sufficiently strong. A "spicy scene," a piquant repartee, will be telegraphed from one end of the country to the other, when careful research and solid argument, that really advance the cause and would really inform the people, are buried past resurrection in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*. But women fall into this current, and float along with it rather than resist it. They do it not only in Congress, but they do it everywhere. If they are reporting the proceedings of their own conventions, they will give you the color of the feather in Phoebe Cozen's hat; but Mrs. Howe's weightiest epigram they will leave you to learn from a chance comer or from a male reporter. If you remonstrate with them, they say the publishers want it. It is personality that is most in demand. Every fresh batch of eyes and noses, of ample cloaks and leonine hair, is in response to a fresh call. They are valued as letter-writers because they do this kind of thing so well. And it has even happened that a man has been asked at headquarters whether he could not fashion his letters a little more like those of his wife--headquarters not being aware that the lady in question was his wife.

Yes, but the worst crime of which we can accuse a man is yielding to temptation. Not the most wily and wicked politician that ever wrought it except for the sake of procuring some good to himself. How are women to introduce incorruptibility into politics if at the first stroke of the publisher's wand they consent to descend? Why is it worse for a man to vote below his best than it is for a woman to write below her best? Why is it worse for a "politician" to "talk buncombe" than it is for a woman to write it? It takes! To be sure it does. The very worst letter to which I have referred--the one whose pen was dipped in venom to describe a comrade--was copied into other papers as a "charming" letter. But are women coming into political and public life to confirm or to combat trivial taste and low inclination; to render public service more effective, or to obtain a share of the spoils; to minister more skillfully to the love of gossip, or to substitute for it something worthy of both men and women?

CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

The editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:

As to the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never, in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippman visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, "appeared in no case inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored women. The principal of the college in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character, M. Hippman was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceful, well-behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

Critical Period of Human Life.

From the age of forty to that of sixty, a man who properly regulates himself, may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders himself almost impervious to the attack of disease, and all his functions are in the brightest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But although this river is a vindictive, called "The turn of life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it will bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, the "Turn of life" is either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until night has nearly set in.

DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia; and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable; and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy, as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the muti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it *cahul*, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO.

The editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:

As to the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never, in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippman visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the South. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, "appeared in no case inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored women. The principal of the college in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character, M. Hippman was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceful, well-behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	9	12	15	18	30
Three	15	25	35	50	70
Four	20	35	45	60	85
Five	24	42	50	70	100
Six	45	80	130	175	250
1 Column					

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashion.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE.

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

INSURANCE COMPANIES--BANKS.

LOUISIANA

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI: — Daniel E. Young, Greenville.
LOUISIANA: — John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Stettini, Shreveport; A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: — James A. D. Green, Washington City.
ILLINOIS: — Lewis B. White, Chicago.
KENTUCKY: — Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.
Pres't—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
Recording Sec'y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
Corresponding Sec'y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE]
EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.

THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.

ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.

JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.

A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.

H. RABY, of Natchitoches.

JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.

DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.

F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Ralston Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. A. B. HARRIS.

Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.

Hon. Ed. BUTLER.

Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.

HON. PARSONS Esq.

We see that Governor Warmoth has appointed J. A. Allain and W. B. Chamberlain, Police jurors for West Baton Rouge.

All members of the 4th Ward Republican Mother Club have agreed to a regular meeting to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing President etc.

The First District Court has, on application of counsel, and the opposition of the Attorney General, refused to admit to bail the Messrs. Boyd who are in prison on the charge of the murder of Mr. Rainey in the New Orleans National Bank. The case has been fixed for trial on October 9.

It is really refreshing to read the following in the *Madison Journal* of September 12:

The spirit in the Republican party, which has given so much satisfaction to our Democratic friends, has not extended as far as Madison parish. It will not!

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to attend a Grand Fancy Dress Ball at the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday September 23, under the arrangement and management of Messrs. W. Paul Green, Arthur Nod, Wm. Moore, Wm. Bandit, Jules Bonite, Paul Heno, Augustus Lee, and Thomas Williams.

Blackburn's *Homer Iliad* thinks that, "Day is breaking" in Claiborne parish; and it is in this wise: "A white man called on us a few days ago to get a certificate to teach a colored school—that is a school for colored children."

Tim is a cheering sign for Claiborne; and we hope to see even greater things than these; "And God said let there be light and there was light."

A JOURNALISTIC ASSASSIN.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

HOW COL. CARTER WAS BEFOLED, AND THE DELEGATES IMPOSED ON.

In the published report of the proceedings of the Customhouse pow-wow on Aug. 9, we find Speaker Carter from the Committee on resolutions introducing the following among the set, and which the Governor offer to take a bribe? We publish the correspondence elsewhere in full. In it there is a manifest anxiety on the part of His Excellency to obtain a thorough investigation of the charge against him, and an equally evident desire on the part of Mr. Walsh to avoid the proposed arbitration, and get up a fight. What boots it to the people of Louisiana whether Walsh or Warmoth can gaze unflinchingly down a pistol's muzzle, or calmly receive the thrust of sword or rapier? None, whatever. But it is of vital importance to know if the Chief Magistrate has prostituted his high office to the base purposes of which Mr. Walsh accuses him.

"That we tender our thanks to the President of the United States, and the constituted authorities of the Federal Government, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have preserved order and secured to this Convention the legal (?) exercise of the rights of undisturbed public assemblage and free speech, notwithstanding the machinations of H. C. Warmoth and the subordinate office holders with whom he exercises present control."

Now it has been settled that this was an imposition on the credibility of the members of that Convention. It would be interesting to know whether Marshal Packard imposed on Speaker Carter and the other members of the Committee on Resolutions, and caused them to innocently dupe their brethren, or whether the Committee was in collusion with Marshal Packard and knowingly deceived the Convention.

One thing is true, and "tis pity, tis tis true," that all the "sweetness" and effect of this grandiloquent titillation of Presidential sensibilities, has been wasted "on the desert air," and fallen with a thud on the President's ears, and the people who "unanimously" voted them as "publishers." And yet this crowd is wholly irresponsible, inasmuch as they are shrouded in the same darkness as the Editor.

And yet this highwayman among the journals challenges us to meet him! Preposterous folly!

Just as soon would we think of exposing our unarmed person, at midnight, in a secluded spot, to the villainous

attacks of an armed antagonist, who could safely emerge from his hiding place, stab in the darkness, and retire to his fastness at leisure.

Journalistic propriety, and self-respect alike inhibit us from engaging in a contest in which the code of the highwayman prevails.

We are prepared to sustain our position, and to ally the pretended anxiety of this *fraud* for the equal airing of the popularity of the proprietors of the *Louisianian*, but as we are told by President Grant himself, through the regular delegates who waited on him, that he was unaware that the troops had been used until he saw it in the papers; and thus the members of the bayonet convention were fooled, and they "thanked" the President for nothing.

The Gatin gunners likewise duped their disciples with reference to the "authorities of the Federal Government." They did the unthankful thing of "thanking" them too.

But President Grant says that when General Reynolds sent the troops to New Orleans he did

not know that the troops were to be used at a political convention, or the inference is, he would not have sent them; and so more "thanks" were prodigally thrown away. And this is a fair sample of the integrity and veracity which pervades the whole proceeding.

We hope our friends in the parishes, who in the simplicity of their hearts alienated themselves from the real representatives of the Republican party during the 9th and 10th of August, will open their eyes to the deceptions which were practiced on them to secure their adhesion to the bolting faction, and see that their aiding the use of improper means to control the party, can only result in disgrace, in disgrace to themselves, and disaster to their party.

The *New York Tribune* in this connexion says:

We are gradually getting at the bottom of the New Orleans military outrage. The remonstrants against the high-handed proceedings of Marshal Packard and Collector Casey have made their formal complaints to the President and have received the assurance that he never authorized the employment of United States troops for the purposes for which they were used by his superservicable appointees at New Orleans. Gen. Reynolds, it seems, is responsible for the detail of the troops, though ignorant of the precise character of the emergency existing. We rejoice that the often-expressed disbelief of *The Tribune* in Gen. Grant's being in any way a party to this disgraceful business has been justified by all the facts. And now that the responsibility can be fixed upon civilian officials at New Orleans, without any difficulty, we shall expect their removal forthwith.

HONESTY VS. COURAGE.

There is one fact clearly demonstrated by the Walsh-Warmoth correspondence, to-wit: The Governor displays infinitely more solicitude to prove that he is an honest and truthful public servant, than that he is a "fighting man." The State is greatly more concerned in knowing of his executive integrity than of his physical Excellency, and the latter will cheerfully bide by the decision; but what does Mr. Walsh say? "I cannot permit my veracity to be made the subject of arbitration."

Yesterday the clerk of the weather was without "hook," instead of "cloudy" weather, we had a heavy shower of rain.

PROOFS, MR. WALSH, PROOFS!

THE DUELLO.

The New Orleans *Times* has treated its readers to a disquisition on the philosophy of duelling, argued on the "two civilizations" of the United States, and labored through a column of "precedents" to establish the propriety of indulging in the "remnant of barbarism." We have admired the chivalric industry of the writer, we have seen his intellectual eye brighten up at the appeal to the "code of honor" and we have seen the scowl come over his face at the refusal to wipe out the alleged stain with blood; and we have been sorry to observe in the columns of a leading paper of the young Democracy, even so quasi a vindication of a practice that has been condemned and execrated by every government on earth that enjoys the benefits of modern civilization. There are individuals certainly everywhere who refuse to be civilized to this extent, but they are compelled to take their places with the men whose deeds are evil, they must indulge in the "darkness" in the shedding of blood. The sacredness of human life is the overmastering consideration; the subordination of every, or any pretext, either on the part of one's self, or an antagonist, for deliberately endangering its prolongation is therefore the subject of stringent penal regulations, and in proportion as the tone of communities has been elevated to this high standard, those who have evaded the law, but were known to have "shed blood" in the manner indicated, have suffered between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant. I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences; all of which I presume, judging from the tenor of your card aforementioned, will be agreeable to you.

Hoping that you will oblige me, I remain,

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy from the *New Orleans Times* has treated its readers to a disquisition on the philosophy of duelling, argued on the "two civilizations" of the United States, and labored through a column of "precedents" to establish the propriety of indulging in the "remnant of barbarism." We have admired the chivalric industry of the writer, we have seen his intellectual eye brighten up at the appeal to the "code of honor" and we have seen the scowl come over his face at the refusal to wipe out the alleged stain with blood; and we have been sorry to observe in the columns of a leading paper of the young Democracy, even so quasi a vindication of a practice that has been condemned and execrated by every government on earth that enjoys the benefits of modern civilization. There are individuals certainly everywhere who refuse to be civilized to this extent, but they are compelled to take their places with the men whose deeds are evil, they must indulge in the "darkness" in the shedding of blood. The sacredness of human life is the overmastering consideration; the subordination of every, or any pretext, either on the part of one's self, or an antagonist, for deliberately endangering its prolongation is therefore the subject of stringent penal regulations, and in proportion as the tone of communities has been elevated to this high standard, those who have evaded the law, but were known to have "shed blood" in the manner indicated, have suffered between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant. I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences; all of which I presume, judging from the tenor of your card aforementioned, will be agreeable to you.

Hoping that you will oblige me, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. WALSH.

SIR—Certain differences of opinion, involving a question of veracity, having occurred between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant, I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences. Inferring that you would also name two friends, making four in all, to whom friends, making four in all, to whom adjustment—or in case of disagreement, by the aid of a fifth person to be selected by them—would we submit the question of veracity between us, and oblige ourselves to be bound by their decision, I replied by accepting your proposition.

To-day you reconsider your proposition and say, "I cannot permit that my veracity be made the subject of arbitration by four gentlemen, two of whom, judging from your communication of above named date, will be simply acting under instructions from you."

You have no right to assume that I

would give instructions to the gentlemen selected by me, any more than I have that those selected by you would act under your instruction.

Mr. Llulla finding it impossible to deliver this to the Governor in person, gave it to his doorkeeper for delivery. In answer the following was sent to Mr. Walsh by Governor Warmoth, General Herren, Secretary of State, acting as his friend. It reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1871.

SIR—Your communication of this date is received. You say: "Certain differences of opinion, involving a question of veracity, having occurred between us, as more fully appears by your card in the New Orleans Republican of the eighth instant, I am of the opinion that it would be best for all parties concerned that you be kind enough to name two friends of yours who will please call upon me with the view of properly adjusting those differences; all of which I presume, judging from the tenor of your card aforementioned, will be agreeable to you."

In reply I have to say that I am perfectly willing to submit the question of veracity between us, to the determination of two respectable gentlemen to be selected by yourself and two to be chosen by me, a fifth to be selected by four in case they can not agree. And if you can prove to these arbitrators that I demanded of you seven-five thousand dollars and two and one half per cent of the net profits of the contract arising out of the Nicholson pavement bill, or any other sum or consideration, I will admit that I have committed a breach of veracity and that you have told the truth.

In this on condition that if I can establish to the satisfaction of the gentlemen named by statement of yours, made at the time and subsequently, to gentlemen of known character for truth—that you had approached me with an offer of fifty thousand dollars as an inducement for me to sign the said bill; that I refused it, and told you no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, could induce me to sign it—then you are to admit that the statement above given is false, and that the breach of veracity was committed by you.

As to the alternative which is understood to be to fight you, you knew when you made it I could not accept it, and ascertained the fact by inquiry of my personal friends from whom you elicited the information that I would not. I refuse to accept this new tribunal to which you invite me for several reasons:

1. If I should accept it and go out with you to fight, when we returned, whether dead or alive, the question of veracity would still be unsettled. If you were to kill me it would not prove that I stated a falsehood, or that you told the truth, vice versa.

2. The civilization of the day condemns

as barbarous and immoral the practice of

duelling, and it can only be excused or palliated when there is no other possible means of vindicating one's honor.

3. As chief magistrate of this great

commonwealth I am charged with the faithful

execution of the laws, and my oath of

office, however much I might be irritated

with you, and desire this mode of settle-

ment, would prevent me from indulging

in it.

In conclusion, I re-affirm my willing-

ness to submit the question between us to

the decision of impartial persons selected

as before indicated, or to the courts of the

State, whose doors are always open at

the knock of men fancying themselves

suffering from wounded honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARMOTH.

J. A. Walsh.

F. J. Herren, Secretary of State, was the bearer of this to Mr. J. A. Walsh. After carefully perusing this letter, Mr. Walsh remarked to the bearer that Mr. Warmoth had entirely misconstrued his communication; that he was surprised very much indeed that he should have so far mistaken his meaning; that he intended and meant it for a challenge. Mr. Herren remarked that he could make no such promise. Mr. Walsh then informed the Secretary of State that he would refer the question of answering this communication to his friend, Mr. Llulla.</

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

Johnson, Charley Thomas, Alexander Tilman and H. R. Kearson addressed the meeting. The last two were advocates of the Customhouse frauds.

Judge Phillips, who brought up the rear, made such a fearful exposure of the tyranny and rascality of the Customhouse ring that the unexecuted resolutions passed with the indorsement of all, save these two prodigals. I give you his remarks, as nearly as I can remember them:

"Carter is the only man of brains in the Customhouse frauds, but his consistency and political integrity are rather a sad and bad commentary on the character of any party. If he was as ungrateful and hypocritical to his God, when he was preaching Christ and him crucified, as he has been to the Republican party of this State and general government, and there is an accusing spirit of God, he will blush to communicate to the angels, much less to the Supreme Ruler, his infamy." His eulogy on Governor Warmoth and Mr. Pinchback closed with three rousing cheers for them and the speaker.

Resolutions offered by Delos W. White.

Whereas, James F. Casey, S. B. Packard, Charles W. Lowell, George W. Carter and Mr. Casey's most efficient deputy, Felix Horwig, having used their utmost endeavors by means of packed conventions and otherwise, to cause a division in the Republican party; and

Whereas, S. B. Packard, late president of the State Central Executive Committee, did against all political usages and in violation of the true spirit of Republicanism, presume to appoint parish executive committee to subserve his own personal ambition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Grant parish, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the Customhouse fraudulent convention, and declare that all that participated therein are disorganizers, and tending to the overthrow of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the convention held at Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, and also the action of our duly elected delegate, Thomas Johnson, in his actions therein, and that the same is hereby approved and ratified.

Resolved, That we denounce as traitors any and all men who, claiming to be Republicans, indorsed by word or act the Customhouse bogus convention.

Resolved, That we endorse all resolutions introduced and passed by the convention held at Turner Hall, and ratify the same.

Thomas Washington, sergeant-at-arms.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the proceedings of the mass meeting.

D. W. WHITE,
Corresponding Secretary Parish Executive Committee.

Democracy Doomed in New York.

The Democratic party driven from the control of the nation through its own mad folly in persisting in enlarging its opportunities for the most diabolical of all robbery, viz. that of the life, liberty, and happiness of human beings found refuge in the great city of New York and immediately set to work to live up to its characteristics.

If he was as ungrateful and hypocritical to his God, when he was preaching Christ and him crucified, as he has been to the Republican party of this State and general government, and there is an accusing spirit of God, he will blush to communicate to the angels, much less to the Supreme Ruler, his infamy." His eulogy on Governor Warmoth and Mr. Pinchback closed with three rousing cheers for them and the speaker.

Resolutions offered by Delos W. White.

Whereas, James F. Casey, S. B. Packard, Charles W. Lowell, George W. Carter and Mr. Casey's

most efficient deputy, Felix Horwig, having used their utmost endeavors by means of packed conventions and otherwise, to cause a division in the Republican party;

Whereas, S. B. Packard, late president of the State Central Executive Committee, did against all political usages and in violation of the true spirit of Republicanism, presume to appoint parish executive committee to subserve his own personal ambition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Grant parish, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the Customhouse fraudulent convention, and declare that all that participated therein are disorganizers, and tending to the overthrow of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the convention held at Turner Hall, in the city of New Orleans, and also the action of our duly elected delegate, Thomas Johnson, in his actions therein, and that the same is hereby approved and ratified.

Resolved, That we denounce as traitors any and all men who, claiming to be Republicans, indorsed by word or act the Customhouse bogus convention.

Resolved, That we endorse all resolutions introduced and passed by the convention held at Turner Hall, and ratify the same.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 20th. The following departments will then open:

ELEMENTARY—To train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

ACADEMIC—In which students are prepared for college, or receive a good English education.

COLLEGIATE—In which a Freshmen class will be organized.

NORMAL—Arranged with special reference to the education of teachers.

CORPORAL—To fit students for business life.

ORDINARY—To train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRETCHER, Master;

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.
—
ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD PACKETS

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

AND THE BENDS.—The fine passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

road, also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest

rates to all points East, West and North,

by all the various routes via Memphis,

Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms se-

cured at General Office, 104 Common

Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed

at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,

MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as

follows at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over

the Illinois Central Railroad to all

points on Arkansas, White and Cumb-

erland rivers. Through bills of lading

and passenger tickets issued to all

points on the Upper Mississippi, as

high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-

ments secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,

135 Gravier street,

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central

Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-

class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

RATES.

All rates and all through bills of

lading from New Orleans by above

route given, signed and recognized

only at the General Office of the

Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all dray-

age and transfer charges at Cairo,

and their goods are always under

cover, and no charges are made for

forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,

General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton

Rouge and Gross Tote Rail-

road semi-weekly passenger

packet.

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRETCHER, Master;

JAMES McELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY,

AT 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, AT 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

E. O. MELANSON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,

J. M. WATSON, Master;

GEORGE H. KELSO, Clerk,

Leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;

SATURDAY, June 24;

SATURDAY, July 8;

SATURDAY, July 22;

For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

ON SATURDAY 23rd, 1871.

29... CHARTRES STREET... 29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

—

That desirable family residence

on Claiborne street between Pal-

myra and Gasquet. For further

particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,

22 Commercial Place

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

FUN AND FANCY.

Home-made sewing silk is one of the products of Harris county, Ga.

A missouri panther, hunted down by a brave party, proved to be a large yellow dog which had got lost.

The catch of lobsters thus far in New Hampshire has been only about two-thirds that of last season at the same time. The scarcity puzzles the oldest fishermen.

Since 1863 there have been 227 Earthquakes in New England, of which 148 occurred during the winter season, and 74 in the summer.

An Illinois farmer has told his rat story. He was going out to his corn-crib the other morning when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

A live rattlesnake, on its way by express to Cornell University, got out of its box in the Elmira Depot, and was discovered coiled ready to spring. After careful skirmishing, it was killed by the messenger, who had been left in ignorance of the character of his freight.

Portions of Pittsburg, Pa. are excited by reports of a suit for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being a young lady of fifteen, described as rather handsome though not very polished, and the defendant a man of seventy, hale, hearty, vigorous, and a gay deceiver.

A young lady, formerly a resident of Buffalo, was married in Belleville, Ontario, a few days ago, to a deaf mute, a graduate of the Hartford Asylum, and now a professor in the Toronto institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

One of the Siamese twins has a deaf and dumb daughter at the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, in Raleigh, N. C., and it is said that she is one of the brightest pupils in the institution.

A resident of Wisconsin, named Sage, has given \$250,000 for a college for women in Ithaca, and promised \$100,000 more on certain conditions, one being that attendance at morning prayers in the chapel shall be compulsory.

Connecticut's statues of Trumbull and Sherman are to be exhibited in the State-house in Hartford for a month, and then shipped to Washington for the national capital.

There is a cave in Effingham, N. H., in which a sufficient quantity of ice freezes in winter to supply the wants of the neighboring farmers all summer.

An Iowa postmaster advertises a letter addressed to "The man who leaves his mule hitched all day every other Sunday in the alley near the Carey school."

A considerate and superstitious burglar in New Orleans returned a wedding-ring he had stolen, with an anonymous note explaining that "it would bring calamity if he took it away."

Out of three hundred and seven millions of people carried on English railroads in 1869, only seventeen were killed by causes beyond their own control; while in the streets of London one hundred and forty persons were killed, and it is estimated that the orange-peel on London pavements kill more than all the English railroads.

A Texas paper reports a little "difficulty" which occurred in Bassetrop, that State: "Late in the evening a difficulty occurred between the son of Mr. F. Yeast and a freedman, in which Mr. Yeast became engaged. One policeman was killed and two citizens wounded accidentally. Mrs. Halter, wife of Joseph Halter, died from fright. All regret this. Yeast escaped."

An ingenious German has gained a great reputation in New York by his success in training coach-horses to a great gait. He used no burn-bit or other cruel contrivance, and people couldn't see how he did it until it was found that he put magnifying goggles upon his horses which made cobblestones look like boulders, and they acquired a grand tread by trying to step over them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

sole manufacturers under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Riddling Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professors, Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Makers of Honest Politics and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of All Men.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.

A moderately readable newspaper with the best of the news from every quarter of the world, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or \$5 a year.

THE DAILY SUN, \$2 A WEEK.

A moderately readable newspaper with the best of the news from every quarter of the world, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or \$5 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed and in one copy to the other up to \$10.

Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Fourteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).

Five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and in one copy to the other up to \$10).